

official statements of organizations to which the applicant belongs or refers in his application, that the applicant desires to be considered by the authority reviewing his application. The burden is on the applicant to obtain and forward such information.

**§ 75.10 Statement (counseling concerning Veterans Administration benefits).**

I have been advised of the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 3103 concerning possible nonentitlement to benefits administered by the Veterans Administration due to discharge from the military service as a conscientious objector under certain conditions. I understand that a discharge as a conscientious objector, who refused to perform military duty or otherwise to comply with lawful orders of competent military authority, shall bar all rights, based upon the period of service from which discharged, under any laws administered by the Veterans Administration except my legal entitlement (if any) to any war risks, government (converted) or National Service Life Insurance.

**§ 75.11 Statement (counseling concerning designation as conscientious objector).**

I have been counseled concerning designation as a conscientious objector. Based on my religious training and belief, I consider myself to be a conscientious objector within the meaning of the statute and regulations governing conscientious objectors and am conscientiously opposed to participation in combatant training and service. I request assignment to noncombatant duties for the remainder of my term of service. I fully understand that on expiration of my current term of service I am not eligible for voluntary enlistment, reenlistment, or active service in the Armed Forces.

**PART 76—MOBILIZATION OF THE READY RESERVE**

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AUTHORITY: Sec. 280, 70A Stat. 14; 10 U.S.C. 280.

SOURCE: 51 FR 44462, Dec. 10, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 76.1 Reissuance and purpose.**

This part reissues 32 CFR part 76 and establishes DoD policy for planning and procedures for executing mobilization of the Ready Reserve, in compliance with DoD Master Mobilization Plan (MMP), June 26, 1982.

**§ 76.2 Applicability and scope.**

This part:

(a) Applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD); the Military Departments and the Coast Guard (by agreement with the Department of Transportation) including the National Guard and Reserve Components; the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (OJCS); and the Defense Agencies.

(b) Applies to all mobilization of the Ready Reserve. The Ready Reserve comprises units and individuals liable for involuntary order to active duty under sections 672 and 673.

(c) Does not cover the ordering or calling of National Guard units or individuals to duty while under control of State Governments.

(d) Does not cover the involuntary ordering of Coast Guard Reserve units or individuals to active duty in response to domestic emergencies while under the Secretary of Transportation.

**§ 76.3 Definitions.**

*Activation.* Order to active duty (other than for training) in the Federal service.

*Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) Personnel.* National Guard and Reserve members on full-time duty for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the National Guard and Reserve Components and who are paid from the reserve personnel appropriations of the Military Departments.

*F-hour.* The effective time of an announcement by the Secretary concerned of a decision to mobilize reserve units.

*M-day.* The day on which mobilization commences or is due to commence.

*Military technicians.* Dual status Federal civilian employees of a Military Department who are assigned to provide support to the National Guard or

Reserve Components and are concurrently members in the Selected Reserve of the organization they support.

**Mobilization.** The process by which the Armed Forces or part of them are brought to a state of readiness for war or other national emergency. This includes activating all or part of the Reserve Components as well as assembling and organizing personnel, supplies, and material. Mobilization of the Armed Forces includes but is not limited to the following categories.

(1) *Full mobilization.* Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to mobilize all Reserve Component units in the existing approved force structure, all individual reservists, retired military personnel, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

(2) *Partial mobilization.* Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress (up to full mobilization) or by the President (not more than 1,000,000) to mobilize Ready Reserve Component units, Individual Ready Reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

(3) *Selective mobilization.* Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and/or the President to mobilize Reserve Component units, Individual Ready Reservists, and the resources needed for their support to meet the requirements of a domestic emergency that is not the result of an enemy attack.

(4) *Total mobilization.* Expansion of the active Armed Forces resulting from action by Congress and the President to organize and/or generate additional units or personnel, beyond the existing force structure, and the resources needed for their support, to meet the total requirement of a war or other national emergency involving an external threat to the national security.

**Ready Reserve.** Organized in units or as individuals, members of the Ready Reserve are liable for order to active duty to augment the active forces in time of war or national emergency.

The Ready Reserve consists of the Selected Reserve, the Individual Ready Reserve and the Inactive National Guard.

(1) *Inactive National Guard (ING).* The ING consists of personnel of the Army National Guard Ready Reserve who are in an inactive status. The term is not applicable to the Air National Guard. ING members are attached to National Guard units, but do not participate in training activities. Upon mobilization, they would mobilize with their units. To remain members of the ING, such personnel must muster once a year with the assigned unit. In accordance with 32 CFR part 4, ING personnel are in reserve training category II.

(2) *Individual Ready Reserve (IRR).* The IRR is a manpower pool principally consisting of individuals who have had training and have previously served in the active forces or in the Selected Reserve. The IRR consists of obligors and non-obligors who have fulfilled their military service obligation. IRR members are liable for involuntary active duty for training and fulfillment of mobilization requirements in accordance with title 10, U.S. Code, section 673. In addition, the IRR also includes some personnel who are participating in officer training programs or in the Armed Forces Health Scholarship Program. All IRR members are in an active status. In accordance with part 4 of this title, IRR members include reserve training categories RE, RH, RJ, and RK.

**Selected Reserve.** The Selected Reserve consists of those units and individuals within the Ready Reserve designated by their respective services and approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as so essential to initial wartime missions that they have priority over all other reserves. The Selected Reserve consists of subcategories defined as follows:

(1) *Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs).* Individual members of the Selected Reserve not assigned to a Reserve Component unit. These reservists are trained and preassigned to an active force organization, Selective Service, or Federal Emergency Management Agency billet that must be filled on or shortly after mobilization. IMAs participate in training activities on a

part-time basis in preparation for mobilization. In accordance with 32 CFR part 4 trained individuals include reserve training categories TB, TR, and TW.

(2) *Selected Reserve units.* Units manned and equipped to serve and/or train as operational or augmentation units. Operational units train and serve as units. Augmentation units train as a unit but lose their unit identity when mobilized, being subsumed into an active unit or activity. Selected Reserve units include trained unit members who participate in unit training activities, and Full-Time Support (FTS) personnel in the Active Guard/Reserve and Military Technicians. In accordance with 32 CFR part 4 members of Selected Reserve units include reserve training categories SA, SG, SH, and ST.

(3) *Training pipeline.* Selected Reserve personnel who have not yet completed initial active duty training or are awaiting initial active duty training. In accordance with 32 CFR part 4 those in the training pipeline include reserve training categories UF, UP, UQ, and UX.

#### § 76.4 Legal authority.

Title 10 U.S. Code 672 and 673 provide authority for mobilization of the Ready Reserve. Specific authorities are vested in the President, Congress, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Secretaries of the Military Departments. Appropriate authority must be obtained from the President, Congress, or Secretary concerned before mobilization actions may be started.

#### § 76.5 Policy.

DoD policy directs an increasing reliance on the Ready Reserve to meet wartime requirements. In certain contingencies, plans call for the deployment of some Selected Reserve units and individuals before active units. The Selected Reserve, as a subset of the Ready Reserve, shall receive priority in manning, training, and equipment programs when Selected Reserve units and individuals deploy before active units. DoD policy for mobilization of the Ready Reserve is organized under the

three major categories of manpower, training, and equipment.

(a) *Manpower.* Achieving manpower goals for both active and Reserve Components is essential for an effective mobilization process. Personnel shortages and military skill imbalances affect wartime capabilities of the total force, not just the DoD Component possessing such deficiencies. DoD manpower policy is as follows:

(1) Achieve and maintain a pretrained manpower pool adequate to staff all shortfalls in active and Reserve Component units to wartime levels of programmed manning within the time specified in mobilization and deployment plans.

(2) Have members of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) affiliated or preassigned with units of the active or reserve forces, when practicable, insofar as it would enhance refresher training, rapid deployment, and effective utilization in a war or national emergency.

(3) Achieve an annual aggregate operating strength population in the Reserve Components that possesses skill, grade, and experience qualifications represented in the programmed manning requirements.

(4) Program resources for maximizing the effectiveness and for improving the management of the pretrained manpower pool, including the IRR and the Inactive National Guard (ING).

(b) *Training.* Effective utilization of the total force requires the rapid assimilation of Reserve Component units and individuals into active service in a mobilization. This may be accomplished only if requisite training has occurred before the event. DoD policy is as follows:

(1) Ensure that early deploying Reserve Component units are trained fully in their wartime taskings and are capable of attaining requisite readiness status before the deployment time specified by contingency plans.

(2) Ensure that Reserve Component individuals and units are trained appropriately for augmenting active forces on mobilization.

(3) Determine IRR skill proficiency degradation and conduct skill refresher training.